

ABSTRAKSI

Reunifikasi merupakan cita-cita Korea Selatan dan Korea Utara sejak terpisah karena konsekuensi Perang Dingin. Menyadari bahwa terpisahnya Korea bukan karena kehendak rakyat Korea sendiri, kedua negara kemudian berusaha menyatukan kembali dua Korea di bawah sistem dan pemerintahan yang tunggal. Untuk mendukung upaya ini, setiap pemimpin Korea Selatan sejak masa Park Chung Hee membuat kebijakan reunifikasi terhadap Korea Utara. Akan tetapi, mulai pada masa pemerintahan Kim Dae Jung, Korea Selatan terlihat mengubah kebijakannya ke arah *peaceful co-existence* dan ide ini masih tetap dipertahankan hingga masa pemerintahan Park Geun Hye. Dengan perubahan ini, Korea Selatan mendukung adanya pengakuan perbedaan sistem dua Korea dan tidak lagi berusaha untuk menyatukan kembali kedua negara di bawah sistem dan pemerintahan tunggal. Terdapat faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan tersebut yaitu di antaranya terkait dengan pertimbangan rasional Korea Selatan terhadap perubahan konteks politik dan sosial di Semenanjung Korea, pertimbangan Korea Selatan terhadap sikap Korea Utara, dan peran Amerika Serikat serta Cina di Semenanjung Korea. Akan tetapi, hingga kini *peaceful co-existence* masih belum berhasil diwujudkan karena terdapat tantangan dalam menerapkan kebijakan *co-existence*. Tantangan tersebut terkait dengan faktor internal yaitu sikap non-kooperatif dua Korea dan faktor eksternal yang berupa keberadaan pasukan Amerika Serikat di Korea.

Kata kunci: reunifikasi, *co-existence*, Korea Selatan, Korea Utara, kebijakan

ABSTRACT

Reunification was South Korea's and North Korea's dream since both countries separated as the consequence of Cold War. Realizing that the separation of the countries was not because of the desire from Korea's people, both countries decided to reunify two countries under a single system and government. To support reunification effort, each president of South Korea since Park Chung Hee era made reunification policy toward North Korea. However, started from Kim Dae Jung era, South Korea was seen to change the direction of its policy to co-existence and this idea was maintained until Park Geun Hye era. Through this change, South Korea supports the recognition of two Korea's system differences and did not force to reunify two Korea's under a single system and government anymore. There were several factors which influenced the change, those were related with South Korea's rational consideration of political and social context change in Korean Peninsula, South Korea's consideration of North Korea's attitude, and the role of United States and China in Korean Peninsula. However, until today, peaceful co-existence still have not established yet because there are challenges in implementing the co-existence policy which not only are influenced by internal factor that is related with non-cooperative attitude of both Korea's, but also external factor that is United States troops' presence in Korea.

Keywords: reunification, co-existence, South Korea, North Korea, policy